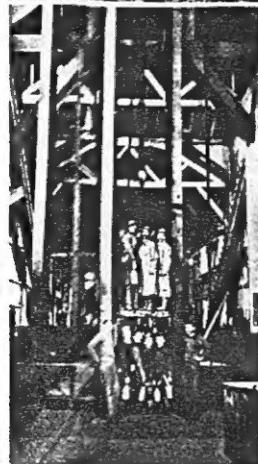
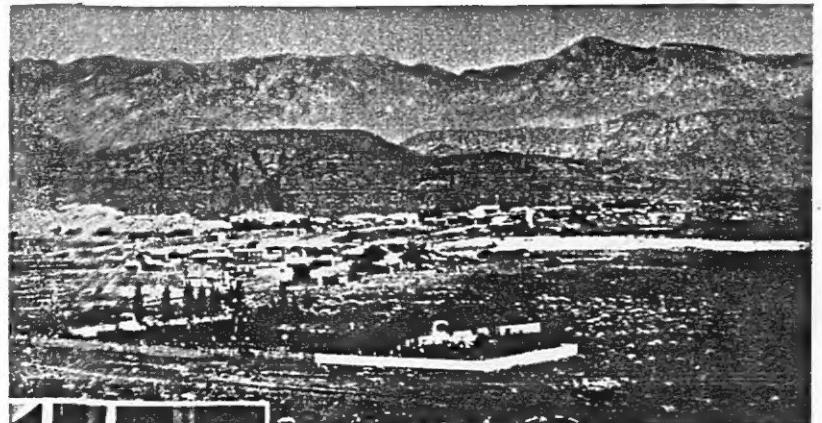


SL Tribune 6 Apr 1947

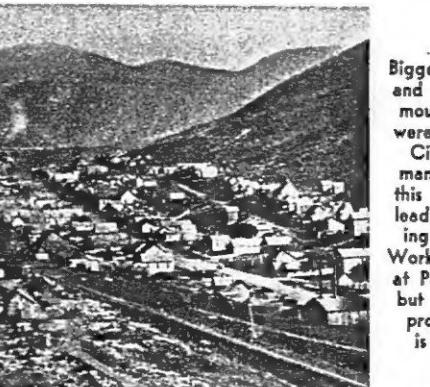
'Struck it Rich'



Mining has always been a big industry in the state. One of the many towns that boomed in early history was Silver Reef, in the southwestern corner of Utah. Today it is a ghost town. Typical mine lift shown at the left. Ore from here carried fabulous silver values.



First run of iron was made in 1852 near Cedar City. First silver-lead smelter operated in 1856 at Stockton. Four-horse teams, right, were used to haul ore to mine.



BIGGEST STRIKES AND MOST FAMOUS MINES WERE AT PARK CITY. For many years this was the leading mining camp. Work goes on at Park City, but thrill of prosperity is gone.



Most famous, roughest, toughest mining town in the early days was Alta. This sketch, made in 1870 by a miner, shows a peaceful town. The Emma mine in Little Cottonwood canyon was found in 1868. Today Alta holds prominence as the ski center of the west.

In the early days of Utah mining, every prospector was a potential millionaire. A burro or a pack mule and a grubstake were enough to inspire this hope. To the canyons, into the hills and the mountain sides the lure of great riches led one-man exploration trips. Disappointment was fleeting, hope everlasting! Great mineral veins or deposits, always, were no more than a few feet away from the prospector. Sometimes, often, in fact, exhaustion of supplies forced him back to town for another

grubstake, but hope was undaunted. The interruption only led back to the trail.

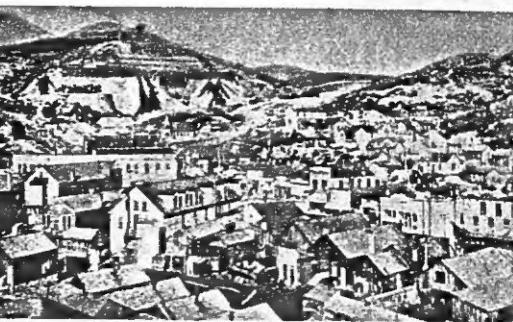
No spot was too barren, too isolated to escape the prospector's scrutiny. Fabulous experiences followed in the wake of the prospector. Mining camps sprang up in all parts of the state. Silver Reef, Alta, Bingham, Park City, Eureka and Tintic, Mercur and many other old camp names became synonymous with riches. Promoters and capital pursued discoveries as night does day. National and international attention turned to the lure of wealth in Utah.

Meanwhile, mining became a regular source of employment in Utah. Single men frequently lived on the job. Mines operated boarding houses. Family men lived in town, walked or rode to their

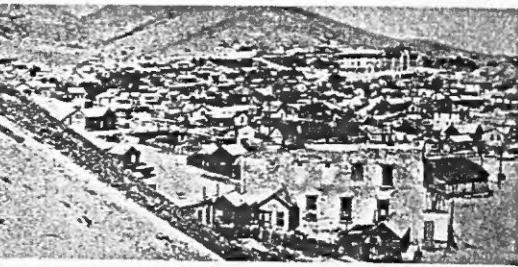
work. Old fashioned tin lunch bucket, with cup attached, became an emblem. Cousin Jack pasties were introduced to the American palate. Mining camps became a melting pot for peoples of all lands.

Crude mills and smelters mushroomed up in the valley, flourished or died, according to the merit of their processes. Others followed in their wake. Mining camps took on a semblance of law and order, became the citadel of riches. Promoters and capital pursued discoveries as night does day. National and international attention turned to the lure of wealth in Utah.

In the meantime, out of the hills and mountains of Utah have come \$3,000,000,000 worth of minerals since the early '60s.



Mercur, where ore was discovered in 1870, was heaviest gold producer in Utah. Peak of production came from 1900 to 1912. Now just a shadow of yesterday.



One of the earliest mining towns was Eureka, which was settled in the late 1860s. This view was taken from the Gemini mine. Great fortunes were made here.

This modern, well equipped seed cleaning plant is becoming of rapidly increasing importance to Western Agriculture. Situated in the heart of the seed producing country and capable of handling millions of pounds annually through its mills, it provides a direct route between the Western producer and large consumer markets. Alfalfa and Clover Seed processed through this mill are now playing an important part in restoring the war-ravaged lands of Europe.

INTERMOUNTAIN SEED COMPANY, INC.

380 WEST EIGHTH SOUTH
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Clover—Alfalfa—Grasses

